[CONFIDENTIAL

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,
Received up to 6th January, 1884.

POLITICAL.

Boundary Commission.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 6th January, expresses great satisfaction at the safe arrival of the British section of the Boundary Commission at its destination, and is glad to observe that Muhammad Isháq Khán, who is reported to be an enemy of the Amír's, has yet shown no sign of hostility. When the Russian Commissioner arrives and the Commission commences its work, it will be seen what the sentiments of the Russian Government are. Russian officers do not adhere to their words and promises, but they will not be able to deceive Sir Peter Lumsden and the British Ministry.

Circulation, 605 copies.

The same.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 1st January, refers to the course of events in Central Asia, and remarks that the British Government will naturally endeavour to maintain the frontier which was fixed in 1872; but that the Russians, who have already occupied Sarakhs and Pul-i-Khátun, desire to make still

Circulation, 525 copies.

further encroachments. Hence the *Koh* does not think that the labours of the Commission will be attended with success, and that a satisfactory conclusion will be arrived at.

The same.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír* (Lahore), of the 1st January, is not very hopeful of the solution of the Central Asian difficulty through the Boundary Commission. When the Russians have transgressed the frontier which was formerly fixed, what guarantee is there that they will adhere to the boundary which will be decided upon by the Commission? The despatch of the Commission may remove the anxiety which the late rapid advances of the Russians have created in the public mind at home and here. The measure also recommends itself on the ground that it will show the Afgháns that the British Government is ready to protect their country against Russian encroachments, and will tend to win their good will. But their friendship is not of any great value. They are a barbarous people and are always ready to cast in their lot with invaders from the north-west, in order that they may have an opportunity of committing robbery and plunder. Abdul Rahmán must, no doubt, be thankful to Government for the favours it has bestowed on him. But suppose he dies or is killed before the outbreak of any hostilities with Russia, and a friend of Russia succeeds to the throne of Kábul. In that case all the favours bestowed on Abdul Rahmán will go for nothing. The fact is that no substantial good is likely to accrue from the despatch of the Commission.

Circulation, 420 copies.

Mihdi's and Russian spies in India.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 2nd January, states that some Anglo-Indian newspapers think that Mihdi's and Russian spies have found their way into Native States and consider their presence to be dangerous. The *Rahbar* is of opinion that the assumption as to the presence of Mihdi's spies is entirely gratuitous. Although success temporarily attended his arms, he was never in a position to think of sending spies to the

far East, nor have the Indian Musalmáns any sympathy with him. But the presence of Russian spies in this country is quite possible. In fact, some Russians have already been discovered in British territory. The visits of Russians to strategic places in the Panjáb are really more dangerous than to Native States. The Anglo-Indian journals are ill advised in insinuating that Russian spies are tampering with the loyalty of native chiefs. All feudatory India is loyal to the core. Such evil insinuations only tend to grieve native chiefs and to cause unnecessary anxiety to Government.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 5th January, states that it appears from the Education Reports that 92 per cent. of the population in the united provinces, which amounts to 44,000,000, are quite illiterate, and that, as regards female education, only one girl in 350 girls receives instruction. The backwardness of these provinces compared with Bengal in the matter of education is due to the fact that the system of public instruction was introduced into the former much later than into the latter, and that the expenditure on education here has lately been curtailed in a large degree. Sir George Couper abolished a college, cut down the grants to aided and female schools, and reduced the number of sub-inspectors of schools. Public instruction has not yet recovered from the effects of the retrenchments made in his time. It is to be hoped that Sir Alfred Lyall will endeavour to encourage the spread of education by all possible means. The improvement of the scholarship system and a larger employment of successful students in the public service are chiefly necessary to secure this end. The restriction of F. A. and B. A. scholarships to those who pass in the first division is a great mistake, and Mr. Griffith, late Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. Nesfield, Inspector of Schools in Oudh, prominently

Circulation, 350 copies.

Education in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

brought this matter to the notice of the Local Government in the Education Report for 1879-80. The adoption of a more liberal scholarship system is sure to give an impetus to the cause of education and to bear immediate fruit. The services of University men should be largely utilized in all branches of the public service, as is done in Bengal.

Circulation, 420 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 2nd January, adverting to the re-organization of the grades of Assistant District Superintendents of Police in the Panjáb, as notified in the *Panjáb Government Gazette*, of the 11th December, observes that the anomalies which existed under the old arrangement have been removed to a certain extent, but that the revision is a great disappointment. The pay of the different grades in the first class, which consists of Europeans, has been increased, while in the second class, in which there are natives, both the pay and the number of posts have been reduced. Moreover, the men in the second class will not be eligible for promotion to the first class of Assistant District Superindendents nor to District Superintendentships in consequence. No invidious distinction should have been recognized between the two classes of Assistant District Superintendents. It is good that no reduction will be made in the salaries of the present incumbents; otherwise all the three native Assistant District Superintendents would have their pay reduced.

Revision of the grades of Assistant District Superintendents in the Panjáb Police.

The same paper, of the 30th December, in commenting upon the same subject, remarks that the division of Assistant District Superintendents of Police into two classes is a mystery. It would seem that such a classification is intended to prevent natives from aspiring to District Superintendentships. But the worst of it is that even the second class is not reserved entirely for natives. There are Europeans in that class and they are eligible for promotion to the first class.

The same.

Mr. French, who was in the third grade of the second class, has been lately promoted to the fourth grade of the first class, and will be made a District Superintendent in course of time, while Mian Sher Singh, Muhammad Rashid, and Ibráhim Khán, *Khán Bahádur*, who were greatly his seniors, still remain in the second class. The case of native Police Inspectors is still harder. They always remain Inspectors, and are not promoted to Assistant District Superintendentships.

Circulation, 120 copies.

Lord Dufferin's policy.

The *Vritta Dhárá* (Dhár), of the 29th December, refers to the principal measures of Lord Ripon's Government, and observes that if Lord Dufferin acts upon Her Majesty's proclamation of 1858, as his predecessor did, his administration is sure to be successful. His Lordship should also endeavour to restore friendly relations between the Anglo-Indians and the natives, which were disturbed by the Ilbert Bill controversy.

Circulation, 110 copies.

Suggested formation of Native Volunteer Corps.

The *Qaisarí* (Jallandar), of the 3rd January, states that the successive Viceroys of India have repeatedly borne public testimony to the loyalty of natives. If the Government really has confidence in them, why does it not repeal the Arms Act? Such a measure has been rendered specially necessary by the steady advance of Russia in Central Asia. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the conquest of this country is the principal object of her ambition, and that the Afghans of Ghazni will be only too glad to co-operate with her army of invasion in the hope of reaping a rich booty. While the British Army will be engaged in encountering the Russian troops, the people, being unarmed, will fall an easy prey to the Afghán marauders. If the memory of the sad events of 1857 cannot allow Government to withdraw the prohibition about the carrying of arms by natives in general, an exemption should be made in favour of the Panjábis, whose loyalty came unscathed out of the ordeal, or at least some native volunteer corps should be formed.

Circulation, 80 copies.

The *Aína-i-Sikandrí* (Moradabad), of the 25th December, complains that the license-tax is not properly assessed. The assessors, in their excessive zeal, generally make over-assessments. The Government has fixed the minimum limit of taxable annual income at Rs. 500, but practically traders, having smaller incomes, are not exempt from the payment of the tax. Those men, who paid Rs. 2 or Rs. 5 under the Act of 1877 have now to pay Rs. 10 or Rs. 25 under the new Act, and have not been exempted from the tax, as they should have been. Objections are practically quite useless, because they are forwarded to the assessors themselves for enquiry and report, and it is impossible that an assessor will like to recommend a modification of an assessment made by himself. The license-tax should be abolished altogether, or, at all events, measures should be adopted to secure just and equitable assessments, and this is possible only if respectable and honest private persons are consulted in making assessments at any place.

Assessment of the license-tax.

Circulation, 168 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st January, publishes an article communicated by Fazl Rasul, B.A., the head-master of the Zila School at Budaun. The writer expresses deep regret at the decline of the native industries, which he ascribes to the neglect of technical education, and calls upon well-to-do and educated natives to form joint stock companies and to establish industrial schools and factories.

Decline of native industries.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The *Áftáb-i-Hind* (Jallandar), of the 3rd January, publishes a communicated article in praise of Sardár Bikrama Singh, C.S.I. The writer urges that the title of Rájá should be conferred on the Sardár. He is represented as fully deserving of the title. His income considerably exceeds that of many nobles who are called Rájás. He possesses a large estate in Oudh which was granted to him by Government itself in recognition of his important services during the

Suggested bestowal of title of Rájá on Sardár Bikrama Singh.

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Mutiny. He also receives a handsome pension from the Kapurthala State. He is, moreover, a very able and generous nobleman.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 29th December, in its local news column, states that the Magistrate has issued a proclamation prohibiting all persons from carrying heavy sticks or clubs and ordering every person, who has occasion to go out of his house after 11 P.M., to carry a light. The proclamation is good so far as it goes, and the *Samáchár* is thankful to Mr. Patterson for directing his attention to the increase of crime to which it referred in a late issue. It is rumoured that European soldiers will watch the streets at night. If so, the remedy will be worse than the disease, because European soldiers are sure to enter houses by force and dishonour respectable women. It is believed that some well-to-do persons have received anonymous letters from thieves, asking them to send some thousands of rupees to the Karbala for them, and warning them that, in case of default, their lives and property will be in danger.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Increase of crime at Allahabad

The same paper complains that when one Lála Makhan Lál's mother and a small child were lately going in a carriage at Chibramau, the tahsildár made them leave the carriage and pressed it into Government service. Such high-handed proceedings on the part of subordinate Government officials should be put a stop to.

Alleged high-handedness of the tahsildár of Chibramau, Farukhábád.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 29th December, is glad to state that Mr. Arthur Brandreth, a retired Judge of the Lahore Chief Court, has generously given Rs. 1,500 to one Lála Shám Lál of Gujranwálla, who has gone to England to prosecute his further studies. Mahárájá Dalip Singh has also bestowed an equal gift on the Lála. The only connection which Mr. Arthur Brandreth has with the Lála

Circulation, 500 copies.

A gift of Rs. 1,500 bestowed by Mr. Brandreth on a native student in England.

is that when he was Deputy Commissioner at Gujranwalla, the Lála's father, Munshi Kanhya Lál, was Government Treasurer there.

Shoe question and the Lieutenant-Governor's late Sitapur Darbár.

The same paper, in answer to the comments of the *Indian Chronicle* and the *Hindustání* about the Lieutenant-Governor's late Darbár at Sitapur, observes that such strong comments were uncalled for. If Sir Alfred Lyall delivered his speech sitting, his conduct was doubtless unprecedented and indicated his pride and carelessness, but it did no harm to the darbáris. As regards the shoe question, no great importance should be attached to it. Any one, who looks at the matter dispassionately, will not find fault with the restriction. The etiquette observed at the darbárs of the Mughal emperors is well known. As regards the exemption made in favour of English shoes, it should be observed that they cannot be taken off very easily.

Circulation, 108 copies.

Delay in the decision of suits.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 29th December, regrets to state that although Government derives a large revenue from Court-fees, there is generally great delay in the decision of cases by officers. Suitors have to dance attendance on Courts for months, to their great inconvenience and loss. Any one, who foolishly engages in litigation, courts his ruin. The higher authorities should always see that the subordinate officers do not wilfully neglect their work. When there is an unusually long delay in the decision of any suits, an explanation should be called for.

Boys at schools compelled by teachers to buy a Dictionary.

The same paper states that the publisher of a dictionary gives a time-piece to any person who purchases ten copies of the book or finds him purchasers for that number of copies. It is believed that some teachers employed in schools have brought pressure to bear on their pupils to buy the book and have obtained time-pieces from the publisher. This should be seen to.

A correspondent of the *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 3rd January, complains that a quarrel has broken out between the Hindús and Musalmáns of Gujrat about filling the vacancy which has been caused in the local Municipal Board by the transfer of Ghulám Muhammad, a teacher in the school, from Gujrat. The Hindús desire to elect Lálá Bhagwán Dás, and the Musalmáns Dr. Fazlu-l-din, Assistant Surgeon, in his place.

Quarrel between Hindús and Musalmáns at Gujrat about the election of a Municipal Commissioner.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 30th December, adverting to the recent introduction of trial by Jury before District and Sessions Judges into Allahabad, Lucknow, and Benares, argues that the same system of trial should be extended to other places. It is unjust to grant a concession to some persons and to deny it to others.

Trial by jury before District and Sessions Judges in the United Provinces.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar*, the *Márwár Gazette*, the *Jaipur Gazette*, the *Oudh Akhbár*, and many other papers, received this week, have gone into mourning and expressed deep regret at the untimely death of the Mahárána of Udaipur. He has been highly praised for his good administration and good qualities. The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 2nd January, remarks that the Mahárána had a great love for public works and constructed several good buildings. An idea of his popularity among his subjects may be formed from the fact that when his body was carried outside the city for cremation, an immense crowd of people followed it, and the rush was so great at the Delhi gate that two persons fell down and were trampled to death, and another man was very seriously injured.

Death of the Mahárána of Udaipur.

RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 31st December, writing from Phillour, states that he lately had occasion to

Circulation, 500 copies.

Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway.

travel by railway from Phillour to Saháranpur, Jallandar, and Amritsar, and would draw the attention of the railway authorities to the following matters which came to his notice during his travels :—(1) Carriages are over-crowded. Sometimes as many as fifteen or sixteen passengers are placed in a compartment. (2) The higher and lower classes of people are huddled together in the same compartments. When the writer was lately going from Phillour to Amritsar, some shoemakers, carrying raw cow-hides, were placed by the railway officials at Phagwarah in the compartment which was occupied by him and some other respectable persons. The protests of the latter were unavailing. They removed to another compartment at Jallandar, but again five or six sweepers were seated with them at Kartárpur. One carriage in each train should be reserved for the lower classes of passengers, such as sweepers, shoe-makers, &c. (3) One Baldeo, railway employé, who is in charge of the gate at the crossing where an ordinary road intersects the railroad to the west of the Phillour station, often unnecessarily closes the gate and levies black-mail from passengers. Those who pay him something are allowed to go at once, but others are long detained. He has been there for the last five or six years, and should now be transferred to another place.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 350 copies.

A seditious placard published at Delhi during the late Christmas.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th December, writing from Delhi, states that a seditious placard was put up at that town during the late Christmas, to the effect that the Europeans should enjoy it fully, as they would not be able to celebrate another Christmas in this country. The author of the placard should be discovered and brought to justice.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Rosa sugar and the Hindús of Lahore.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 2nd January, states that a large public meeting was lately held at Lahore, under the auspices of

Rája Harbans Singh, to consider the question whether the use of Rosa sugar was lawful for Hindús on religious grounds. After a thorough enquiry the meeting came to the conclusion that Hindús should not use that sugar. A Hindú trader at Lahore, who had at the time about Rs. 500 worth of sweetmeat made of that sugar, at once threw the whole of it into the street, and allowed poor persons to take it gratis.

Circulation, 290 copies.

Going of students of the Aligarh College to England for education.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 30th December, states that Muhammad Ismáil Khán, Chief of Dataoli, who has gone to Europe on a trip of pleasure, has taken with him Muhammad Abdul Raúf, a student of the Muhammadan College at Aligarh. Muhammad Abdul Raúf will be left behind at London to prosecute his further studies there. The Chief of Dataoli has generously paid all his travelling expenses and has also agreed to pay a portion of his cost of education. He is the sixth student of the Aligarh College who has gone to England for education. Two other students intend to go next April.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1884-85.	1884-85.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	Jan. 3rd ...	Jan. 5th ...	150 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Diván Bútá Singh,	Dec. 29th, 31st, 1st & 2nd Jan.	„ 1st, 2nd & 5th respectively.	500 „
3	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khwájá Yúsuf Alí,	Dec. 28th ...	Dec. 31st ...	150 „
4	*Áína-i-Sikandarí* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 25th ...	„ „ ...	80 „
5	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dilláwar Alí ...	„ 31st ...	Jan. 2nd ...	145 „
6	*Akhbár-i-'Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 30th ...	„ 3rd ...	80 „
7	*Akhbár-i-'Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 31st & 3rd Jan.	„ 3rd & 6th respectively.	1,880 „
8	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Hanúmán Prasád...	Dec. 30th ...	„ 2nd ...	500 „
9	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	„ „ ...	„ 4th ...	...
10	*Alígarh Institute Gazette.*	Alígarh ...	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	„ 30th & 3rd Jan.	„ 1st & 5th respectively.	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
11	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	Dec. 29th ...	„ 1st ...	102 copies.
12	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Chandan Lál ...	„ 27th ...	„ „ ...	150 „
13	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	Jan. 1st ...	„ 6th ...	250 „
14	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	110 „
15	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Rám Krishn Varmá	„ 5th ...	„ „ ...	1,400 „
16	*Brahman* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Pratáp Náráyan ...	For Dec. ...	Dec. 31st ...	300 „
17	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Husain,	Dec. 29th ...	Jan. 1st ...	458 „

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18	*Dabīru-l-Mulk* ...	Bhūpāl ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Alí ...	„ 28th ...	„ 2nd ...	225	„
19	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	„ 31st ...	„ 4th ...	331	„
20	*Desh Hitaishí* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Munna Lál ...	For Dec. ...	„ 2nd ...	230	„
21	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Amritsar...	Gurmukhí ...	Weekly ...	Jhandá Singh ...	Dec. 24th & 31st	Dec. 31st & 3rd Jan. respectively.	250	„
22	*Gyán Praddyint Patrikd.*	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Nabín Chandar Rai,	For Nov. ...	Jan. 1st ...	125	„
23	*Hámí-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Nabí Ashraf.	Jan. 1st ...	„ 3rd ...	613	„
24	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasád ...	Dec. 31st, 2nd & 4th Jan.	„ 1st, 3rd & 5th respectively.	600	„
25	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Published six times a month.	Muhammad Mír ...	Dec. 24th ...	„ 1st ...	280	„
26	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	„ 27th, 31st & 3rd Jan.	„ 1st, 2nd & 5th respectively.	150	„
27	*Jalwa-i-Tūr* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	Jan. 1st ...	„ 3rd ...	90	„
28	*Jámau-l-Akhlāq* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Basit Husain ...	For Nov. & Dec.	„ „ ...	150	„
29	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jamshed Alí ...	Nov. 30th ...	„ 4th ...	150	„
30	*Kanyakubj Prakdsh,*	Lucknow,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Sita Rám ...	For Dec. ...	„ 2nd ...	250	„
31	*Karnámah* ..	Ditto ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqūb,	Dec. 29th ...	Dec. 31st ...	250	„
32	*Kdshí Patrikd* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	Jan. 2nd ...	Jan. 3rd ...	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.).	
33	*Katehar Punch* ...	Badáún ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Amjad Husain ...	„ 1st ...	„ 4th ...	110 copies.	
34	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	Dec. 29th & 5th Jan.	Dec. 31st & 6th Jan.	350	„
35	*Kdyasth Samáchár* ...	Allahábád,	Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Binda Prasád ...	For Dec. ...	„ 31st ...	187	„
36	*Khair Khwáh-i-Alam*	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mír Hasan ...	Jan. 1st ...	Jan. 3rd ...	190	„
37	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Náráyan ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	160	„
38	*Khair-Khwah-i-Kashmír.*	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sálig Rám ...	„ „ ...	„ 4th ...	...	

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884-85.	1884-85.	
39	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá.	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Brij Lál ...	Dec. 20th & 28th	Jan. 6th ...	400 copies.
40	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Harsukh Rái ...	„ 30th, 1st & 3rd Jan.	„ 2nd, 4th & 5th respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.).
41	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Iqbálu-l-dín ...	„ 24th & 31st	„ 1st & 6th respectively.	130 copies.
42	*Lyall Gazette* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	Jan. 1st ...	„ 3rd ...	...
43	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	Dec. 29th ...	„ „ ...	90 „
44	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	„ 30th ...	Dec. 31st ...	200 „
45	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán,*	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ 24th ...	„ „ ...	200 „
46	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhíbu-llah ...	„ 31st ...	Jan. 2nd ...	175 „
47	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 29th ...	Dec. 31st ...	270 „
48	*Mufíd-i-Ám* ...	Ágrá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	Jan. 1st ...	Jan. 3rd ...	100 „
49	*Nairar-i-Azam* ...	Morádábád,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	Dec. 22nd ...	„ 4th ...	175 „
50	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rúhu-llah Khán ...	Jan. 1st ...	„ 5th ...	168 „
51	*Nasím-i-Ágrá* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ...	Dec. 30th ...	Dec. 31st ...	350 „
52	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	„ „ ...	Jan. 3rd ...	96 „
53	*Nasím-i-Sahar* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imtiáz Ahmad ...	„ 31st ...	„ 5th ...	175 „
54	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ihtishámu-l-dín ...	„ 13th & 20th	„ 4th & 5th respectively.	110 „
55	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	Jan. 1st ...	„ 3rd ...	775 „
56	*Núr-i-Badáún* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Husain ...	„ „ ...	„ 4th ...	300 „
57	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 3rd ...	„ ...	275 „

58	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	Dec. 24th ...	Dec. 31st ...	200	,,
59	*Nusratu-l-Islám* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Nusrat Alí ...	For Dec. ...	Jan. 1st ...	25	,,
60	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthí-English.	Weekly ...	Básudeva Bháskar,	Dec. 31st ...	,, 2nd ...	350	,,
61	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	,, 31st to 6th Jan.	Dec. 31st to 6th Jan.	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)	
62	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	Jan. 1st ...	Jan. 5th ...	450 copies.	
63	*Panjábí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Azím,	Dec. 31st & 3rd Jan.	,, 3rd & 6th respectively.	275	,,
64	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín ...	Dec. 31st ...	,, 2nd ...	80	,,
65	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	,, 29th ...	,, 1st ...	363	,,
66	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahábád,	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	,, ,, ...	,, 2nd ...	700	,,
67	*Qaisarí* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	Jan. 3rd ...	,, 4th ...	110	,,
68	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	,, ,, ...	,, 5th ...	400	,,
69	*Roshu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ...	Dec. 31st ...	,, 3rd ...	350	,,
70	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Sháh ...	,, 30th, 2nd, 3rd & 5th, Jan.	Dec. 31st, 4th & 5th Jan.	420	,,
71	*Rájpútánd Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	,, 29th ...	Dec. 31st ...	160	,,
72	*Reformer* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Hargopál ...	,, 31st ...	Jan. 2nd ...	700	,,
73	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Díván Mathurá Dás,	,, 27th ...	,, ,, ...	150	,,
74	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bhawalpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	Jan. 1st ...	,, 4th ...	264	,,
75	*Safír-i-Hind* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Buláqí Dás ...	Dec. 31st ...	,, 3rd ...	300	,,
76	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Banshí Dhar ...	,, 29th ...	,, 4th ...	215	,,
77	*Shafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Saifu-l-Haq ...	Jan. 3rd ...	,, 6th ...	...	
78	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan ...	,, 1st ...	,, 3rd ...	100	,,
79	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Ibráhím.	Dec. 30th ...	,, 1st ...	175	,,
80	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Banwárí Lál ...	,, 28th ...	,, ,, ...	100	,,
81	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí* ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Razá ...	,, 25th ...	Dec. 31st ...	70	,,

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884-85.	1884-85.	
82	*Tahsíb* ...	Morádábád	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	Dec. 27th ...	Dec. 31st ...	105 copies.
83	*Tamaunní* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Púran Chand ...	Jan. 1st ...	Jan. 3rd ...	125 ,,
84	*Tibyánu-l-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Alí ...	,, 3rd ...	,, 4th ...	75 ,,
85	*Tattya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Kirrár Husain ...	Dec. 31st ...	,, 3rd ...	198 ,,
86	*Vachi-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mirzá Mavahid ...	,, 28th & 4th Jan.	Dec. 31st & 6th Jan. respectively	200 ,,
87	*Victoria Paper* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	,, 28th, to 3rd Jan.	Jan. 1st to 6th	900 ,,
88	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár	Maráthí ...	Weekly ...	Harí Bháskar ...	Dec. 29th ...	,, 5th ...	120 ,,
89	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Gházípur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	,, ,, ...	,, 3rd ...	300 ,,

ALLAHABAD:
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